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South Carolina Department of Health
and Environmental Control

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System

General Permit

for

Utility Water Discharges

in accordance with limitations, monitoring requirements and other conditions set forth herein. This permit is issued in accordance with the provisions of the Pollution Control Act of South Carolina (S.C. Code Sections 48-1-20 *et seq.*, 1976), Regulation 61-9 and with the provisions of the Federal Clean Water Act (PL 92-500), as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 *et seq.*, the "Act."

Jeffrey P. deBessonet, P.E., Director
Water Facilities Permitting Division
Bureau of Water

Issue Date: **March 21, 2006** ***Expiration Date:*** **April 30, 2011**

Effective Date: **May 1, 2006** ***Permit No.:*** **SCG250000**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE

The CWA provides that discharges from a point source including discharges through a municipal separate storm sewer system to waters of the United States are unlawful, unless authorized by a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit.

Part I. DEFINITIONS

A. "7Q10" means the minimum seven day average flow rate that occurs with an average frequency of once in ten years as published or verified by the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) or an estimate extrapolated from published or verified USGS data.

B. "10-year, 24-hour precipitation event" means the maximum 24-hour precipitation event with a probable recurrence interval of once in 10 years.

C. "Average effluent flow" means the average (arithmetic mean) of flow data representing a discharge, typically over more than one year. If a year of data is not available, this value will be based on the actual data available or an estimate of the expected flow.

D. "Arithmetic Mean" for any set of values means the summation of the individual values divided by the number of individual values.

E. "CWA" means Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub.L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et.seq.

F. "Daily maximum" means the highest average value recorded of samples collected on any single day during the calendar month.

G. "Department" means the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control or an authorized representative.

H. "Director" means the EPA Regional Administrator or an authorized representative.

I. "EPA" means the Environmental Protection Agency.

J. "Freshwater" means any freshwater as defined by S. C. Regulation 61-68 and classified by S. C. Regulation 61-69.

K. "Grab Sample" means an individual discrete or single influent or effluent portion of at least 100 milliliters collected at a time representative of the discharge and over a period not exceeding 15 minutes and retained separately for analysis. Where a number of grab samples are to form a composite, instantaneous flow measured at the time of grab sample collection shall be used to calculate quantity.

L. "MGD" means million gallons per day.

M. "Monthly average" means the arithmetic mean of all samples collected in a calendar month.

N. "NOI" means Notice of Intent to be covered by this permit (see Part III of this permit.)

O. "NOT" means Notice of Termination (see Part VII of this permit.)

P. "Outfall" or "Point Source" means any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, or vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

Q. "Quarterly" means based on calendar quarters: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December.

R. "Saltwater" means any tidal saltwater defined as Class SA, SB, or Shellfish Harvesting (SFH) by S.C. Regulation 61-68 and classified by S. C. Regulation 61-69.

S. "Significant spills" includes, but is not limited to: releases of oil or hazardous substances in excess of reportable quantities under section 311 of the Clean Water Act (see 40 CFR 110.10 and 40 CFR 117.21) or section 102 of CERCLA (see 40 CFR 302.4).

T. "Storm Water" means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

U. Tidal conditions mean flow conditions that approximate the 7Q10 for tidally influenced waters of the State as determined appropriate by the Department.

V. "Upset" means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary non-compliance with the numeric effluent limitations of Part X of this permit because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include non-compliance to the extent cause by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.

W. "Utility Water": Consisting of one or more of the following:

1. "Once-through non-contact cooling water " is water that has a single pass through cooling coil(s) or jacket(s) that is used to reduce temperature and does not come in direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, a waste product or a finished product.

2. "Recirculated non-contact cooling water" is water that makes multiple passes through cooling coil(s) or jacket(s) that is used to reduce temperature and does not come in direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, a waste product or a finished product. The water being discharged is "blowdown" or removal of some of the

recirculated water that has accumulated impurities which make it unsuitable for continued use in the cooling system.

3. "Air-washer water" is recirculated water used for cooling and removing dust from air in textile greige fabric or yarn-production operations.

4. "Boiler blowdown" is water discharged from a power or steam boiler or hot water boiler for the purpose of reducing the dissolved solids concentration.

5. "Steam condensate" is water condensed from steam used for heating or other power-production purposes and having had no contact with any process materials.

6. "Air conditioning condensate" is water condensed from the air as it cools by coming into contact with the refrigerant piping loops.

7. "Other Condensate" is uncontaminated air conditioning or compressor condensate and other uncontaminated condensate resulting from condensing atmospheric moisture on cool or cold surfaces.

X. "Waters of South Carolina" means all waters of the United States within the political boundaries of the State of South Carolina.

Y. "Waters of the United States" means:

1. all waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

2. All interstate waters, including interstate "wetlands";

3. All other waters such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, wet meadows, or natural ponds the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters:

   a. Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

   b. From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or

   c. Which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;

4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of South Carolina under this definition;

5. Tributaries of waters identified in Part I.Y.1-4 of this definition;

6. The territorial sea; and

7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in Part I.Y.1-6 of this definition.

Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA are not waters of South Carolina. This exclusion applies only to manmade bodies of water which neither were originally created in waters of South Carolina (such as disposal areas in wetlands) nor resulted from the impoundment of waters of South Carolina.

Part II. PERMIT COVERAGE

A. **Permit Area**. The permit covers all areas of South Carolina.

B. **Eligibility.**

1. This permit may cover all new and existing point source discharges to surface waters of South Carolina as well as the land, as identified in this section below, except for discharges identified under Part II.B.3.

   a. Types of wastewater permitted: This permit authorizes discharge of the following types of wastewater:

      (1) Once-through, non-contact cooling water of 500,000 gallons per day (gpd) on the maximum day or less.

      (2) Recirculated, non-contact cooling water of 200,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (3) Air-washer water of 100,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (4) Boiler blowdown of 10,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (5) Steam condensate of 10,000 gpd on the maximum day or less.

      (6) Any combination of the discharges in (1) - (5) above of 500,000 gallons per day (gpd) on the maximum day or less in which the flow limits on the individual waste streams above are not exceeded.

      (7) Air conditioner condensate or other non-contact cooling water discharging from heating and cooling (HVAC) systems not already covered by another NPDES permit.

(8) Other condensate (See Part I.W.7) not already covered by another NPDES permit.

b. If a facility has multiple discharge points to the same waterbody of more than one type of wastewater listed in Part II.B.1.a above, the Department may evaluate the combined effects of the discharges to determine if an individual permit may be needed.

c. A discharger covered under this permit who intends to increase the discharge of any of the types of wastewater permitted hereunder to a flow rate greater than is authorized under this permit must apply for and obtain an individual permit for such discharge before increasing the flow rate.

2. This permit may authorize utility water discharges that are mixed with other discharges provided that the other discharges are in compliance with the terms, including applicable NOI or application requirements, of a different NPDES general permit or individual permit authorizing such discharges.

3. **Limitations on Coverage**

The following utility water discharges are not authorized by this permit:

a. utility water discharges to Outstanding National Resource Waters (ONRW), Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW) and Trout Waters (TN, TPGT and TPT).

b. utility water discharges that are mixed with sources of non-utility water other than non-utility water discharges that are in compliance with a different NPDES permit.

c. utility water (or a combination of utility water and process water) discharges which are subject to an existing effluent limitation guideline addressing utility water;

d. utility water discharges that are subject to an existing NPDES individual or general permit; are located at a facility where an NPDES permit has been terminated or denied; or which are issued a permit in accordance with Part V.K of this permit. Such discharges may be authorized under this permit after an existing permit expires or is canceled;

e. utility water discharges that the Department has determined to be or which may reasonably be expected to be contributing to a violation of a water quality standard;

f. utility water discharges that would adversely affect a listed endangered or threatened species or its critical habitat.

C. Authorization

1. New Dischargers of Utility Water

   a. A new discharger of utility water must, except as provided in 1.b below, submit a complete Utility Water General Permit Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part III of this permit at least 60 days prior to the commencement of the industrial activity at the facility. A new discharger of utility water is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage.

   b. The Department may determine that an individual permit application for a proposed utility water discharge qualifies for coverage under this permit. Discharges for which individual permit applications for utility water have been submitted are authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions.

2. Existing Dischargers of Utility Water

   a. Any existing discharger of utility water not previously covered by this General Permit who has submitted a timely, complete NPDES application for an existing individual permit which the Department determines qualifies for General Permit coverage is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit beginning on the date of written notice from the Department of such coverage. The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions. Until coverage and limitations are determined, the limitations from the previous permit for the covered outfall(s) remain in effect.

   b. Any existing discharger of utility water previously covered by this General Permit who submits a timely, complete reapplication for coverage under the General Permit is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit . The Department may require additional information from the permit applicant to determine appropriate permit conditions.

   c. Any existing discharger of utility water previously covered by this General Permit who submits a timely completed NOI to the Department is authorized to discharge under the terms and conditions of this permit.

3. A discharger of a utility water is not precluded from submitting an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this part after the effective date of this permit. In such instances, the Department may bring an enforcement action for failure to submit an NOI in a timely manner or for any unauthorized discharges of utility water that have occurred.

D. **Continuation of the Expired General Permit**

This permit expires on the date stated on the first page of the permit. However, an expired general permit continues in force and effect until a new general permit is issued. Coverage under this permit continues in force and effect only if the conditions in Part II.E below are satisfied.

E. **Duty to Reapply**

1. Permittees must submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of Part III.B of this permit at least 180 days prior to the permit expiration date (unless an extension has been granted) to remain covered under the continued permit after expiration. The completed NOI should be submitted to the Department at the address in Part III.C.

2. Permittees who submit NOIs less than 9 months from permit expiration and obtain coverage during that time are automatically considered covered under the continued permit after expiration.

3. An NOI submitted in accordance with E.1 or E.2 above will be used to determine coverage under the new General Permit when this permit is reissued. The Department may, at the time of permit reissuance, require additional information to be submitted based on changes in the reissued general permit.

Part III. NOTICE OF INTENT REQUIREMENTS

A. **Contents of Notice of Intent**

The Notice of Intent shall be signed in accordance with Part V.F of this permit and shall include the following information:

1. Name, mailing address, location of the facility for which the notification is submitted and location of the outfall(s) stated as latitude and longitude to the nearest 15 seconds.

2. Up to four 4-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes that best represent the principal products or activities provided by the facility; or for hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal facilities, land disposal facilities that receive or have received any industrial waste, steam electric power generating facilities, or treatment works treating domestic sewage, a narrative identification of those activities;

3. The operator's name, address, telephone number, and status as Federal, State, private, public or other entity;

4. The permit number of additional NPDES permits for any discharges (including non-utility water discharges) from the site that are currently, or have been previously, authorized by an NPDES permit;

5. The name of the receiving water(s), or if the discharge is through a municipal separate storm sewer, the name of the municipal operator of the storm sewer and the receiving water(s) for the discharge through the municipal separate storm sewer;

6. Information related to the quality and quantity of wastewater to be discharged.

7. A statement that easements for the discharge of utility water have been obtained by the permittee for any conveyances of the discharge not on property of the permittee and which do not constitute waters of the State.

8. A map indicating facility and discharge locations.

B. **Who Must Submit NOIs**

Any facility discharging any one or combination of once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated non-contact cooling water, boiler blowdown, air washer water, and steam condensate must submit an NOI.

Dischargers of air conditioner condensate, other condensates or non-contact cooling water from heating and cooling (HVAC) systems are not required to submit an NOI.

C. **Where to Submit**

Facilities which are required to submit an NOI per Part III.B must use the appropriate NOI form provided by the Department (or photocopy thereof). Forms are also available by calling (803) 898-4232 or on the website at www.scdhec.gov/water. NOIs must be signed in accordance with Part V.F of this permit. NOIs are to be submitted to the Department at the following address:

SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Water
NPDES/ND Permit Administration
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

D. **Individual Applications**

Any applicant that has previously filed an individual application and has not received an NPDES permit can receive coverage under this general permit. To do so, a letter may be sent to the Department requesting coverage in lieu of an individual permit.

E. **Transfer of Ownership or Control**

This general permit is not transferrable. The new owner/operator shall submit an NOI in accordance with Part II.C at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer of ownership/control. Upon notification of coverage to the new permittee, the existing

permittee may request termination by submission of a Notice of Termination in accordance with Part VII of this permit.

Part IV. MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

A. Facilities Required to Monitor

Facilities with the following discharges covered by this permit are required to conduct sampling of their utility water discharges:

1. Discharges of once-through non-contact cooling water equal to or greater than a daily maximum of 5000 gallons per day.

2. Discharges of recirculated non-contact cooling water equal to or greater than a daily maximum of 2500 gallons per day.

3. Discharges of air washer water, steam condensate or boiler blowdown equal to or greater than a daily maximum of 1000 gallons per day.

4. Combined discharges of any of the covered discharges greater than a daily maximum of 2000 gallons per day.

5. Any discharge of any amount of any covered flows for which the Department determines that sampling is necessary. If this circumstance exists, the permittee will be notified in writing with reasons for the sampling being stated.

B. Representative Discharge.

1. Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity. Samples of the discharge shall be taken when no other water sources are mixed with the discharge that is being sampled.

2. When a facility has two or more outfalls that the permittee reasonably believes discharge substantially identical effluents, the permittee may test the effluent of one such outfall and report that the quantitative data also applies to the substantially identical outfall(s). Permittees shall include a description of the location of the outfalls and an explanation of why outfalls are expected to discharge substantially identical effluents with the Discharge Monitoring Report(s).

C. Discharge Flow Measurement

The permittee shall maintain at the permitted facility a record of the method(s) used in "estimating" the discharge flow (e.g., pump curves, production charts, water use records, etc.). Records of any necessary calibrations must also be kept. This information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

D. **Reporting**

Permittees required to monitor per Part IV.A must report monitoring results obtained during each monitoring period on Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form(s) (EPA Form 3320-1) provided by the Department. A separate DMR Form is required for each discharge for each monitoring period and each DMR must be signed at the time of its completion in accordance with the requirements in Part V.F. DMRs shall be submitted once per quarter on the 28th day of the month following the end of the monitoring period. One original and one copy of the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) shall be submitted to:

S.C. Department of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Water/Compliance Assurance Division
Permit and Data Administration Section
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

E. **Additional Monitoring by the Permittee**

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified herein, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report Form. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated. Additional or accelerated monitoring may be required to determine the nature and impact of a non-complying discharge on the environment or to determine if a single non-complying sample is representative of the long term condition (monthly average).

F. **Retention of Records**

Permittees are required to retain for a three-year period from the date of sample collection or for the term of this permit, whichever is greater, records of all monitoring information collected during the term of this permit. Permittees must submit such monitoring results to the Department upon the request of the Department.

G. **Procedures for Monitoring**

Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136 and S.C. Environmental Laboratory Certification Regulation 61-81.

H. **Records Content**

Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;

2. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;

3. The date(s) analyses were performed;

4. The time(s) analyses were initiated;

5. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the analyses;

6. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and

7. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results.

I. **Availability of Reports**

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 48-1-270 of the S.C. Pollution Control Act, all reports prepared in accordance with the terms and conditions of this permit shall be available upon request for public inspection at the offices of the Department. As required by the CWA, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 48-1-340 of the S.C. Pollution Control Act.

Part V. STANDARD PERMIT CONDITIONS

A. **Duty to Comply**

1. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of CWA and the S.C. Pollution Control Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit-renewal application.

2. Penalties for Violations of Permit Conditions

   a. Any person who violates a term or condition contained within this permit is subject to the actions defined by Sections 48-1-320 and 48-1-330 of the S.C. Pollution Control Act.

   b. Nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for non-compliance.

   c. It is the responsibility of the permittee to meet the effluent limitations of this permit. The approval of plans and specifications for any wastewater facilities by the Department does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance.

B. **Need to Halt or Reduce Activity Not a Defense**

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

C. **Duty to Mitigate**

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.

D. **Duty to Provide Information**

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a time specified by the Department, any information which the Department may request to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department upon request copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

E. **Other Information**

When the permittee becomes aware that he or she failed to submit any relevant facts or submitted incorrect information in the Notice of Intent or in any other report to the Department, he or she shall promptly submit such facts or information. Any changes in facility name, contact person, and/or changes in discharge or additional discharges shall be submitted in a revised NOI to the address in Part III.C.

F. **Signatory Requirements**

All Notices of Intent, Notices of Termination, reports, certifications or information either submitted to the Department, or that this permit requires be maintained by the permittee, shall be signed.

1. All Notices of Intent shall be signed as follows:

   a. For a corporation: by a responsible corporate officer. For the purpose of this section, a responsible corporate officer means: (1) a president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or (2) the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities employing more than 250 persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding $25,000,000 (in second-quarter 1980 dollars) if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures;

   b. For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or

   c. For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official. For purposes of this section, a principal executive officer of a Federal agency includes (1) the chief executive officer of the agency, or (2) a senior executive officer having responsibility for the overall

operations of a principal geographic unit of the agency (e.g., Regional Administrators of EPA).

2. All reports required by the permit and other information requested by the Department shall be signed by a person described above or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:

   a. The authorization is made in writing by a person described above and submitted to the Department.

   b. The authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity, such as the position of manager, operator, superintendent, or position of equivalent responsibility or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company. (A duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

   c. Changes to authorization. If an authorization under Part V.F.2.b is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of Part V.F.2 must be submitted to the Department prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.

   d. Certification. Any person signing documents under this section shall make the following certification:

      "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

G. **False Statements, Representations or Certifications; Falsifying, Tampering with, or Rendering Inaccurate Monitoring Devices or Methods**

Section 48-1-340 of the S.C. Pollution Control Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in an application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained under this permit or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained by this permit, shall be subject to the civil or criminal provisions of Sections 48-1-320 and 48-1-330 of the S.C. Pollution Control Act.

H. **Changes in Discharges of Toxic Pollutants or Hazardous Substances**

1. The permittee shall notify the Department as soon as he knows or has reason to believe

   a. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a routine or frequent basis of any toxic pollutant not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) One hundred micrograms per liter (100 μg/l);

      (2) Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 μg/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or

      (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section S. C. R.61-9.122.44(f).

   b. That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a non-routine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed in the highest of the following "notification levels":

      (1) Five hundred micrograms per liter (500 μg/l);

      (2) One milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony;

      (3) Ten (10) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application in accordance with R.61-9.122.21(g)(7).

      (4) The level established by the Department in accordance with section S. C. R.61-9.122.44(f).

I. **Property Rights**

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, nor any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize any injury to private property nor any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of Federal, State or local laws or regulations.

J. **Requiring an Individual Permit or an Alternative General Permit**

1. The Department may require any person authorized by this permit to apply for and/or obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Department to take action under this paragraph. The Department may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit

to apply for an individual NPDES permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the address shown in Part III.C of this permit. The Department may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual NPDES permit application as required by the Department, then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.

2. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application (Form 1 and Form 2C, 2D, or 2E, as appropriate) with reasons supporting the request to the Department. Individual permit applications shall be submitted to the address in Part III.C of this permit. The request may be granted by the issuance of an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner or operator are adequate to support the request.

3. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is authorized for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the effective date of the individual permit or the date of authorization of coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Department.

K. Proper Operation and Maintenance

The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain in good working order and operate as efficiently as possible all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance based on design facility removals, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training and also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.

L. **Inspection and Entry**

The permittee shall allow the Director or an authorized representative of EPA or the Department, upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:

1. Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated facility or activity is located or conducted or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

2. Have access to and copy at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit; and

3. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities or equipment (including monitoring and control equipment).

M. **Permit Actions**

This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated non-compliance does not stay any permit condition.

N. **Planned Changes**

The permittee shall give written notice to DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Facilities Permitting Division as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required only when:

1. The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source in S. C. R 61-9.122.29(b); or

2. The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements under Part V.H of this section.

O. **Bypass**

1. Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of Part V.O.2 and 3 of this section.

2. Notice.

a. Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible, at least ten days before the date of the bypass to the DHEC/Bureau of Water/Water Facilities Permitting Division.

b. Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in Part V.O. of this section.

3. Prohibition of bypass

a. Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

(1) Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

(2) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(3) The permittee submitted notices as required under Part V.O.2 of this section.

b. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Department determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in Part V.O.3.a of this section.

P. **Upset**

1. Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of Part II.N.2 of this section are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

2. Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

a. An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;

b. The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and

c. The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in Part V.Q of this section.

d. The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under Part V.C of this section.

3. Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding, the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.

Q. **Twenty-Four Hour Non-Compliance Reporting**

1. The permittee shall report any non-compliance, which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally to local DHEC office within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. During normal working hours call:

County	EQC Region	Phone No.
Anderson, Oconee	Region 1- Anderson EQC Office	864-260-5569
Abbeville, Edgefield, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, Saluda	Region 1 – Greenwood EQC Office	864-223-0333
Greenville, Pickens	Region 2 – Greenville EQC Office	864-241-1090
Cherokee, Spartanburg, Union	Region 2 – Spartanburg EQC Office	864-596-3800
Fairfield, Lexington, Newberry, Richland	Region 3 –Columbia EQC Office	803-896-0620
Chester, Lancaster, York	Region 3 – Lancaster EQC Office	803-285-7461
Chesterfield, Darlington, Dillon, Florence, Marion, Marlboro	Region 4 – Florence EQC Office	843-661-4825
Clarendon, Kershaw, Lee, Sumter	Region 4 – Sumter EQC Office	803-778-6548
Aiken, Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell, Calhoun, Orangeburg	Region 5 – Aiken EQC Office	803-641-7670
Georgetown, Horry, Williamsburg	Region 6 – Myrtle Beach EQC Office	843-238-4378
Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester	Region 7 – Charleston EQC Office	843-740-1590
Beaufort, Colleton, Hampton, Jasper	Region 8 – Beaufort EQC Office	843-846-1030

*After-hour reporting should be made to the 24-Hour Emergency Response telephone number 803-253-6488 or 1-888-481-0125 outside of the Columbia area.

A written submission shall also be provided to the address in Part IV.D within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

2. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24 hours under this paragraph.

   (a) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit. (See S. C. R.61-9.122.44(g)).

   (b) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.

   c) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Department in the permit to be reported within 24 hours (See S. C. R 61-9.122.44(g)).

3. The Department may waive the written report on a case-by-case basis for reports under Part IV.D of this section if the oral report has been received within 24 hours.

R. **Removed Substances**

Solids, sludges, filter backwash, or other residuals removed in the course of treatment or control of wastewaters shall be disposed of in a manner so as to prevent such materials from entering State waters and in accordance with guidelines issued pursuant to Section 405 of the CWA, and the terms of a construction, ND or NPDES, solid or hazardous waste and/or other appropriate approval or permit issued by the Department.

S. **Chemical Addition**

Approval from the Department must be obtained prior to chemical addition or other types of treatment to maintain compliance with the NPDES permit. A determination will be made by the Department as to whether the discharge can still be covered under the permit and a construction permit may be required for any type of treatment system. The discharge of chemicals into the wastewater for reasons other than maintaining compliance with the NPDES permit will be considered process wastewater and will need to be covered under an individual permit or if available, an alternative general permit.

Part VI. REOPENER CLAUSE.

A. If there is evidence indicating potential or realized impacts on water quality due to any utility water discharge covered by this permit, the owner or operator of such discharge may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit in accordance with

Part V.J of this permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.

B. Permit modification or revocation of coverage will be conducted according to S.C. Pollution Control Act and S.C. Regulation 61-9.

C. This permit maybe reopened to eliminate the monitoring requirements for Copper, Zinc and Lead if reasonable potential is determined not to exist based on a minimum of ten samples per parameter. Samples shall be at least thirty (30) days apart.

Part VII. TERMINATION OF COVERAGE

A. Notice of Termination

Where all utility water discharges that are authorized by this permit are eliminated, the operator of the facility may submit a Notice of Termination that is signed in accordance with Part V.F of this permit. The Notice of Termination shall include the following information:

1. Name, mailing address and location of the facility for which the notification is submitted. Where a mailing address for the site is not available, the location can be described in terms of the latitude and longitude of the facility to the nearest 15 seconds that the facility is located in;

2. The NPDES permit number for the utility water discharge identified by the Notice of Termination:

3. The reason(s) for the termination; and

4. The NOT must be signed in accordance with Part V.F of this permit.

B. Where to Submit

All Notices of Termination are to be sent to the following address:

SC Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Water
NPDES/ND Permit Administration
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

Part VII. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

A. Prohibition on Non-utility Water Discharges

All discharges covered by this permit shall be composed entirely of utility water, except discharges of material other than utility water which are in compliance with an NPDES permit (other than this permit) issued for the discharge.

B. **Limitations on the Use of Maintenance Chemicals**

Unless authorized elsewhere in this Permit, the permittee must meet the following requirements concerning maintenance chemicals for the following waste streams: once-through non-contact cooling water, recirculated cooling water, boiler blowdown water, steam condensate, and air washer water. Maintenance chemicals shall be defined as any man-induced additives to the above-referenced waste streams.

1. Detectable amounts of any of the one hundred and twenty-six priority pollutants are prohibited, if the pollutants are present due to the use of maintenance chemicals.

2. Slimicides, algicides, and biocides are to be used in accordance with registration requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

3. The use of maintenance chemicals containing bis(tributyltin) oxide is prohibited unless written approval is obtained from SCDHEC.

4. Any maintenance chemicals added to the above-referenced waste streams must degrade rapidly, either due to hydrolytic decomposition or biodegradation.

5. Discharges of maintenance chemicals added to waste streams must be limited to concentrations which protect indigenous aquatic populations in the receiving stream.

6. The permittee must keep sufficient documentation on-site to show that the above requirements are being met. The information shall be made available for on-site review by Department personnel during normal working hours.

7. The occurrence of instream problems may necessitate the submittal of chemical additive data and permit modification to include additional monitoring or limitations or the issuance of an individual NPDES permit.

C. **Additional Reporting Requirements**

1. When the derived permit effluent limitation based on numeric criteria is below the practical quantitation limit (PQL), the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be considered as being in compliance with the permit limit. Additionally, where the permit requires only monitoring and reporting (MR), the PQL and analytical method stated below shall be used for reporting results.

Parameter	Analytical Method	PQL
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC)	4500Cl G, 4500Cl F, 4500Cl D, 4500Cl C or 4500Cl B	0.05 mg/l

Total Lead	200.8 or 200.9 or S.M. 3113B	0.002 mg/l
Total Zinc	200.7, 200.8, 200.9 or 289.1 or S.M. 3113B or 3111B	0.01 mg/l
Total Copper	200.7, 200.8 or 200.9 or S.M. 3113B	0.10 mg/l

This permit may be reopened to establish new methods and/or lower detection limits as improvements in analytical capabilities are made.

2. For the purposes of reporting analytical data on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), actual analytical results shall be reported whenever possible. The Permittee shall use a sufficiently sensitive analytical method with a detection limit below the permit limit stated on the DMR. All analytical values at or above the detection limit shall be reported as the measured value. Values reported as less than the detection limit shall be reported as zero (0). Zero (0) shall also be used to average results which are reported as less than the detection limit.

   When zero (0) is reported or used to average results, the Permittee shall report, in the "Comment Section" of the DMR, the analytical method used, the detection limit achieved, and the number of times non-detectable results were reported as or averaged with zero (0).

D. Biological Monitoring Requirements

1. Any permittee with Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limits below the PQL whose discharges are covered by any outfalls in this permit except Outfall A10 or A20 (once-through, non-contact cooling water discharges) or covered by Outfall A10 or A20 (once-through, non-contact cooling water discharges) who has "opted out" of the SC Aquatic Life Protection Act (SC ALPA) dated March 22, 2005 shall conduct a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test and report the results as follows.

   a. For discharges covered by Outfalls B10, C10, D10, E10 or F10 or discharges covered by Outfall A10 that have opted out of SC ALPA, the following testing requirements are applicable:

      (1) A *Ceriodaphnia dubia* three brood chronic toxicity test shall be conducted once during the permit term using the chronic test concentration (CTC) of 100% and the following test concentrations: 0% (control), 6.25%, 12.5%, 25% and 50% effluent. The permittee may add additional test concentrations without prior authorization from the Department provided that the test begins with at least 10 replicates in each concentration and all data is used to determine permit compliance.

      (2) The test shall be conducted using EPA Method 1002.0 in accordance with "Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/013 (October 2002).

(3) The permittee shall use the linear interpolation method described in "Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/013 (October 2002), Appendix M to estimate the percent effect at the CTC according to the equations below.

(4) The linear interpolation estimate of percent effect is $\left(1-\frac{M_{CTC}}{M_1}\right)*100$ if the CTC is a tested concentration. Otherwise, it is

$$\left(1-\frac{M_J-\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*C_J+\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*CTC}{M_1}\right)*100.$$

The permittee shall report the percent effect on both *Ceriodaphnia dubia* survival and reproduction at the CTC. Overall percent effect is the greater of the percent effect on survival and reproduction.

(5) A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 1002.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.

(6) All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted on the DHEC Form 3710 entitled "DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results" in accordance with Part IV.D. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be appended to DMRs, including lab control data. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling toxicity tests so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid test results for each monitoring period.

b. For discharges covered by Outfalls B20, C20, D20, E20 or F20 or discharges covered by Outfall A20 that have opted out of SC ALPA, the following testing requirements are applicable:

(1) A *Mysidopsis bahia* survival, growth and fecundity chronic toxicity test shall be conducted once during the permit term using the chronic test concentration (CTC) of 100% and the following test concentrations: 0% (control), 6.25%, 12.5%, 25% and 50% effluent. The permittee may add additional test concentrations without prior authorization from the Department provided that the test begins with at least 8 vessels each containing 5 organisms per concentration and all data is used to determine permit compliance. The effluent's salinity may be adjusted to 20 to 30 parts per thousand (ppt) by the addition of salts before the test is performed. The effluent shall not be diluted to achieve a lower salinity.

(2) The test shall be conducted using EPA Method 1007.0 in accordance with

"Short-Term Methods for Estimating Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/014 (October 2002).

(3) The permittee shall use the linear interpolation method described in "Short-term Methods for Estimating the Chronic Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Marine and Estuarine Organisms," EPA/821/R-02/014 (October 2002), Appendix L to estimate the percent effect at the CTC according to the equations below.

(4) The linear interpolation estimate of percent effect is $\left(1-\frac{M_{CTC}}{M_1}\right)*100$ if the CTC is a tested concentration. Otherwise, it is

$$\left(1-\frac{M_J-\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*C_J+\frac{M_{J+1}-M_J}{C_{J+1}-C_J}*CTC}{M_1}\right)*100.$$

The permittee shall report the percent effect on *M. bahia* survival, growth and fecundity at the CTC. Overall percent effect is the greatest of the percent effect on survival, growth and fecundity.

(5) (a) A test shall be invalidated if any part of Method 1007.0 is not followed or if the laboratory is not certified at the time the test is conducted.

(b) If fecundity in the control is inadequate (egg production by less than 50% of females), the permittee may enter "H" in the fecundity box on the toxicity DMR and add the statement to the Comment Section of the DMR that "H indicates control fecundity is <50%." Inadequate control fecundity alone does not invalidate the toxicity test.

(6) All valid toxicity test results shall be submitted on the DHEC Form 3710 entitled"DMR Attachment for Toxicity Test Results" in accordance with Part IV.D. In addition, results from all invalid tests must be appended to DMRs, including lab control data. The permittee has sole responsibility for scheduling toxicity tests so as to ensure there is sufficient opportunity to complete and report the required number of valid test results for each monitoring period.

2. Any permittee with Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limits below the PQL whose discharges are covered by Outfall A10 or A20 (once-through, non-contact cooling water discharges) who has not "opted out" of the SC Aquatic Life Protection Act (ALPA) dated March 22, 2005 shall perform the following Biological Assessments:

a. In flowing, **freshwater** streams and rivers, the permittee shall conduct a biological assessment using aquatic macroinvertebrates as the bioindicator. As guidance, the proposed biological studies should use the most recent "South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental/Control Standard Operating and Quality

Control Procedures for Macroinvertebrate Sampling; Water Monitoring, Assessment, and Protection Division, Aquatic Biology Section, Columbia, SC."

(1) The permittee shall use the following documents as guidance for writing proposed macroinvertebrate studies:

(a) EPA publication entitled, "Revision to Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Streams and Rivers: Periphyton, Benthic Macroinvertebrates, and Fish," by Barbour M.T., J. Gerritsen, B.D. Snyder, and J.B. Stribling (EPA 841-B-99-002) and

(b) "South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental/Control Standard Operating and Quality Control Procedures for Macroinvertebrate Sampling," Water Monitoring, Assessment, and Protection Division, Aquatic Biology Section, Columbia, SC, SCDHEC Document #004-98.

(2) One biological assessment shall be conducted during July, August or September.

b. (1) In other water bodies (for example reservoirs, lakes, ponds, estuaries, wetlands, Carolina bays, non-flowing streams, saltwaters) the permittee shall develop a study and submit the study plan for a biological assessment to the SCDHEC for approval. In these aquatic systems, bioindicators may include aquatic macroinvertebrates, fish, zooplankton, phytoplankton, periphyton, or some other biological parameter that is deemed appropriate for the receiving water body. Guidance may be obtained from published literature, technical documents, and/or consultation with technical authorities.

(2) One biological assessment shall be conducted during July, August or September.

c. An assessment/study plan shall be prepared and submitted to the Department for review within 180 days of the effective date of the permit. The Department must issue approval of the plan prior to commencement of actual sampling efforts.

d. The results of the biological assessments must be submitted to the Department within 90 days after completion of the sampling.

E. Schedules of Compliance

A schedule of compliance to be determined for each individual discharge may be allowed for instances where new limitations will become effective that the permittee is unable to meet upon coverage under this permit. Any schedules of compliance shall require compliance in the shortest reasonable time period and will be specified in the DMR sent to the permittee.

Part IX. EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

A. Once-Through Non-Contact Cooling Water

1. Freshwater (FW)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall A10: once-through, non-contact cooling water.

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.50 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	MR[2]	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	MR[2]	1/Year	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.50 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.

[2]MR = monitor and report

[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 11\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 19\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0 \text{ mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.

[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

2. Saltwater (SFH, SA & SB)
During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall A20: once-through, non-contact cooling water.

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.50 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	MR[2]	1/Year	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	MR[2]	1/Year	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.50 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.
[2]MR = monitor and report
[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 7.5\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5\ mg/l$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 13\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0\ mg/l$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.
[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural temperature conditions during the fall, winter or spring (November-February) and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.87°C) above natural temperature conditions during the summer (March - October) unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

B. Recirculated Non-Contact Cooling Water

1. Freshwater (FW)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall B10: recirculated non-contact cooling water

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.20 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	20	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.20 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.

[2]MR = monitor and report

[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 11\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 19\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0 \text{ mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.

[4] In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

2. Saltwater (SFH, SA & SB)
During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall B20: recirculated non-contact cooling water.

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.20 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	20	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.20 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.
[2]MR = monitor and report
[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 7.5\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\} \text{,, not to exceed 0.5 mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 13\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\} \text{,, not to exceed 1.0 mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.
[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural temperature conditions during the fall, winter or spring (November-February) and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.87°C) above natural temperature conditions during the summer (March - October) unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

C. **Air Washer Water**

1. Freshwater (FW)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall C10: air washer water

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.10 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.10 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.

[2]MR = monitor and report

[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 11\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 19\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0 \text{ mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.

[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

2. Saltwater (SFH, SA & SB)
During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall C20: air washer water

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.10 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.10 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.
[2]MR = monitor and report
[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 7.5\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\} \text{,, not to exceed 0.5 mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 13\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\} \text{,, not to exceed 1.0 mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.
[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural temperature conditions during the fall, winter or spring (November-February) and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.87°C) above natural temperature conditions during the summer (March - October) unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

D **Boiler Blowdown**

1. Freshwater (FW)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall D10: boiler blowdown

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.010 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	-	500	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.010 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.

[2]MR = monitor and report

[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 11\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 19\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0 \text{ mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.

[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

2. Saltwater (SFH, SA & SB)
During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall D20: boiler blowdown

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.010 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.010 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.
[2] MR = Monitor and report.
[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 7.5\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}$$,, not to exceed 0.5 mg/l

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 13\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}$$,, not to exceed 1.0 mg/l

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.
[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural temperature conditions during the fall, winter or spring (November-February) and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.87°C) above natural temperature conditions during the summer (March - October) unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

E **Steam Condensate**

1. Freshwater (FW)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall E10: steam condensate

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.010 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.010 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.
[2]MR = monitor and report
[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 11\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5 \text{ mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 19\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0 \text{ mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.
[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

2. Saltwater (SFH, SA & SB)
During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall E20: steam condensate

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.010 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 3 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[4]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.010 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day.
[2]MR = monitor and report
[3]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 7.5\ \mu g/l \times \left\{\frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}}\right\}\text{,, not to exceed 0.5 mg/l}$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 13\ \mu g/l \times \left\{\frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}}\right\}\text{,, not to exceed 1.0 mg/l}$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.
[4]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural temperature conditions during the fall, winter or spring (November-February) and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.87°C) above natural temperature conditions during the summer (March - October) unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.

b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.

c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

F. Combined Discharge of any Discharges Covered by this Permit

1. Freshwater (FW)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall F10: combined discharges

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.50 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	20	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids[3]	-	500	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 4 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[5]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.50 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day. An estimate of the amount of each type of wastewater being discharged shall be recorded on the comment section of the DMR and shall not exceed the flow limits for each type of wastewater as stated on the appropriate limitations page of this permit.

[2]MR = monitor and report

[3]The limit for Total Dissolved Solids applies only if boiler blowdown is a constituent of the discharge.

[4]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 11\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5\ mg/l$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 19\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{7Q10 + \text{average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0\ mg/l$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.

[5]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not be increased more than 5°F (2.8°C) above natural temperature conditions unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.0 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.
b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.
c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

2. Saltwater (SFH, SA & SB)
During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from Outfall F20: combined discharges

Such discharge shall be limited at each outfall and monitored at each monitored outfall by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS (mg/l unless specified otherwise)		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Monthly Average	Daily Max.	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Flow	-	0.50 MGD[1]	1/Quarter	Estimate
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5 day)	-	20	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Suspended Solids	-	40	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids[3]		MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Total Residual Chlorine	See Footnote 4 below		1/Quarter	Grab
Temperature	-	90° F[5]	1/Quarter	Grab
Copper	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Zinc	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab
Lead	-	MR[2]	1/Quarter	Grab

[1]Discharge flow is not to exceed a total of 0.50 MGD for all covered outfalls to a particular waterbody on any day. An estimate of the amount of each type of wastewater being discharged shall be recorded on the comment section of the DMR and shall not exceed the flow limits for each type of wastewater as stated on the appropriate limitations page of this permit.

[2]MR = monitor and report

[3]Monitoring for Total Dissolved Solids applies only if boiler blowdown is a constituent of the discharge.

[4]TRC limits shall be calculated using the following equations:

$$\text{Monthly average} = 7.5\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 0.5\ mg/l$$

$$\text{Daily maximum} = 13\ \mu g/l \times \left\{ \frac{\text{Tidal flow + average effluent flow}}{\text{average effluent flow}} \right\}, \text{ not to exceed } 1.0\ mg/l$$

The permittee may submit information relative to the use and discharge of chlorine which may justify no TRC limits being imposed. Such justification may include a certification in the NOI that the facility does not use city water or another chlorinated water source, the facility does not add chlorine in any form, or the distance and/or path to the receiving stream would afford ample opportunity for chlorine dissipation. The Department may consider a schedule of compliance as appropriate to allow time for implementation of a method to meet TRC limits. See Part IX.E and F.

[5]In addition to the maximum temperature limit, the temperature of the receiving water shall not exceed 4°F (2.2°C) above natural temperature conditions during the fall, winter or spring (November-February) and shall not exceed 1.5°F (0.87°C) above natural temperature conditions during the summer (March - October) unless the permittee provides information relative to the distance and/or path to the receiving stream which would justify no temperature limits or alternate limits.

a. The pH shall not be less than 6.5 standard units nor greater than 8.5 standard units unless these values are exceeded due to natural causes or the permittee can demonstrate to the Department's satisfaction that alternate limits are appropriate. pH shall be monitored once per quarter by grab sample.
b. There shall be no discharge of floating solids or visible foam in other than trace amounts, nor shall the effluent cause a visible sheen on the receiving waters.
c. Samples taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at the following location(s): at each monitored outfall.

G. Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements (Freshwaters)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: B10, C10, D10, E10 or F10 or discharges covered by outfall A10 that have opted out of SC ALPA:

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Average[1]	Maximum[1]	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Ceriodaphnia dubia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity @ CTC=100%	MR %[2]	MR %[2]	1/Term[3]	24 hour composite
Ceriodaphnia dubia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity-Reproduction @ CTC=100%	MR %[2]	MR %[2]	1/Term[3]	24 hour composite
Ceriodaphnia dubia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity- 7-day Survival @ CTC=100%	MR %[2]	MR %[2]	1/Term[3]	24 hour composite

[1]Average is defined as the mean of percent effects for all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures given in Part IX.E.4.a(4). Maximum is defined as the highest percent effect of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures in Part IX.F.1.a.(4).
[2] See Part IX.F.1.a for additional toxicity reporting requirements. MR = Monitor and Report.
[3] Valid tests must be separated by at least 13 days (from the time the first sample is taken to start one test until the time the first sample is taken to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but, prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.
b. If only one valid test is conducted during a term, results from that test must be used to assess compliance with the term average limit as well as the maximum limit. If more than one valid test is completed during the term, the mean percent inhibition of all valid tests must be used to demonstrate compliance with the quarterly average limit.
c. Valid test results from split samples shall be reported on the DMR. For reporting an average on the DMR, individual valid results for each test from a split sample are averaged first to determine a sample value. That value is averaged with other sample results obtained in the reporting period and the average of all sample results reported. For reporting the maximum on the DMR, individual valid results for each test from a split sample are averaged first to determine a sample value. That value is compared to other sample results obtained in the reporting period and the maximum of all sample results reported. For the purposes of reporting, split samples are reported as a single sample regardless of the number of times it is split. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR attachment.

H. Effluent Toxicity Limitations and Monitoring Requirements (Saltwaters)

During the period beginning on the effective date and lasting through the expiration date, the permittee is authorized to discharge from outfall: B20, C20, D20, E20 or F20 or discharges covered by outfall A20 that have opted out of SC ALPA:

Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below:

EFFLUENT CHARACTERISTICS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS		MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
	Average[1]	Maximum[1]	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Mysidopsis bahia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity @ CTC=100%	MR %[2]	MR %[2]	1/Term[3]	24 hour composite
Mysidopsis bahia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity-Growth @ CTC=100%	MR %[2]	MR %[2]	1/Term[3]	24 hour composite
Mysidopsis bahia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity-Fecundity @ CTC=100%	MR %[2]	MR %[2]	1/Term[3]	24 hour composite
Mysidopsis bahia Chronic Whole Effluent Toxicity- 7-day Survival @ CTC=100%	MR %[2]	MR %[2]	1/Term[3]	24 hour composite

[1]Average is defined as the mean of percent effects for all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures given in Part IX.F.1.b(4). Maximum is defined as the highest percent effect of all valid tests performed during the monitoring period following the procedures in Part IX.F.1.b4).
[2] See Part IX.F.1.b for additional toxicity reporting requirements. MR = Monitor and Report.
[3] Valid tests must be separated by at least 13 days (from the time the first sample is taken to start one test until the time the first sample is taken to start a different test). There is no restriction on when a new test may begin following a failed or invalid test.

a. Samples used to demonstrate compliance with the discharge limitations and monitoring requirements specified above shall be taken at or near the final point-of-discharge but, prior to mixing with the receiving waters or other waste streams.

b. If only one valid test is conducted during a term, results from that test must be used to assess compliance with the term average limit as well as the maximum limit. If more than one valid test is completed during the term, the mean percent inhibition of all valid tests must be used to demonstrate compliance with the quarterly average limit.

b. Valid test results from split samples shall be reported on the DMR. For reporting an average on the DMR, individual valid results for each test from a split sample are averaged first to determine a sample value. That value is averaged with other sample

results obtained in the reporting period and the average of all sample results reported. For reporting the maximum on the DMR, individual valid results for each test from a split sample are averaged first to determine a sample value. That value is compared to other sample results obtained in the reporting period and the maximum of all sample results reported. For the purposes of reporting, split samples are reported as a single sample regardless of the number of times it is split. All laboratories used shall be identified on the DMR attachment.

D H E C

PROMOTE PROTECT PROSPER

C. Earl Hunter, Commissioner

Promoting and protecting the health of the public and the environment.

2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

FACT SHEET

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM PERMIT TO DISCHARGE UTILITY WASTEWATER TO STATE WATERS

Application No. SCG250000 Date: March 21, 2006

1. SYNOPSIS OF APPLICATION

a. Name and Address of Applicant

The permit may cover discharges of small volumes (not greater than those stated below) of wastewater which do not contact process materials and which originate in utilities, as follows:

Once-through cooling water	500,000 gallons per day (gpd)
Recirculated cooling water	200,000 gpd
Boiler blowdown water	10,000 gpd
Air washer water	100,000 gpd
Steam condensate	10,000 gpd
Any combination of the above	500,000 gpd (not to exceed any individual limit above)
Air conditioner condensate	unlimited amounts
Other Condensates	unlimited amounts

b. Facility Location

Within the geographic boundaries of the State of South Carolina.

c. Description of Applicant's Operation

Utility operations at any type of manufacturing, government, or commercial installation.

d. Receiving Water Name

A covered discharge may discharge to or flow to any water body within the geographic boundaries of the State of South Carolina, as defined in SC Regulation 61-68, Water Classification and Standards.

e. Description of Existing Pollution Abatement Facilities

Covered discharges are slightly contaminated so that no treatment or controls within the utilities is usually necessary. Therefore, no treatment system permitting is typically required.

f. Permitting Action

Reissuance of a General Permit for utility water discharges.

2. PROPOSED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

See General Permit

3. RATIONALE FOR DETERMINING EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

The Department's professional judgment and stream standards have been used to justify the permit limits.

a. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD_5): Proposed limits will protect streams to the standard for dissolved oxygen. Assurance that the control technology basis is adequate comes from the Department's professional judgment.

b. Total suspended solids (TSS): There is no stream standard for this parameter. The Department's professional judgment of appropriate technology was used to determine limits.

c. Total dissolved solids (TDS): The limit provides protection of drinking water to the secondary MCL of 500 mg/l in freshwater. Monitoring only will be required in saltwater.

d. Temperature: The limit provides protection of the stream standard based on discharge-specific information.

e. pH: The limits provide protection to stream standards based on discharge-specific information.

f. Total Residual Chlorine (TRC): The limits provide protection of the aquatic life stream standard based on discharge-specific information.

g. Copper, Zinc, Lead: Monitoring results for these metals will provide information as to whether they are used with maintenance chemicals or contained in the water source used for cooling.

h. Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET)/Macroinvertebrate studies: Regulation 61-68.E.14.c(2) requires that "appropriate biological monitoring" be included in any permit where "the derived permit effluent limitation based on aquatic life numeric criteria is below the practical quantitation limit [PQL] for a substance." In this permit, TRC may be limited below the PQL for a given

discharger. Every discharger is not affected by this requirement, only ones with limits which are below the PQL.

Generally, a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test is required as the appropriate biological test to meet this requirement. However, due to passage of the SC Aquatic Life Protection Act (SC ALPA) on March 22, 2005, a WET test may not be used for every discharger with TRC limits covered by this permit. Where a WET test cannot be used by law, the Department will require a macroinvertebrate or other biological study to be performed. Where not restricted by the law, a WET test shall be performed.

The SCALPA applies to dischargers of once through non-contact cooling water with no additives. This affects those discharges covered by Outfalls A10 and A20 of this permit. It states

> "For the purposes of performing WET reasonable potential determinations for a specific discharge, and where justified, for setting WET permit limitations for that discharge, the department, notwithstanding any other provisions of law shall... exempt once-through, noncontact cooling water, which contains no additives, from toxicity requirements."

The law further states

> "The provisions of this act do not apply to any permit applicant or existing permittee so long as the permittee or permit applicant notifies [DHEC] in writing that it is opting out of this act. Upon receipt by DHEC of such notification, the provisions of this act do not govern any regulatory actions taken by the DHEC on the proposed or existing permit."

Therefore, the Department has screened the Notices of Intent to identify those dischargers affected by this law. Letters were sent to the permittees asking whether they want to opt out of the SC ALPA. Only those written responses with an affirmative answer to opting out will be required to perform WET testing. Other dischargers affected by SC ALPA will be required to perform a macroinvertebrate or other appropriate biological study.

Wording describing the circumstances related to performance of either a WET test or another biological study has been included in the permit. The WET requirement is a chronic multi-concentration test using *Ceriodaphnia dubia* as the test species for discharges to freshwater or *Mysidopsis bahia* for discharges to saltwaters. The chronic test concentration (CTC) is 100% and the dilution series for the multi-concentration test is 0%, 6.25%, 12.5%, 25%, 50%, and 100%. If WET cannot be used, a macroinvertebrate study is required for discharges to freshwater flowing streams. In other water bodies (for example reservoirs, lakes, ponds, estuaries, wetlands, Carolina bays, non-flowing streams, saltwaters) the permittee shall develop a study and submit the study plan for a biological assessment of his choosing.

4. MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

a. Measurement Frequency:

Measurement frequency is stated in the permit for the different parameters.

b. Submission of Discharge Monitoring Reports: Discharge monitoring reports are to be prepared separately for each monitoring period. These reports are to be maintained on-site and submitted to the Department upon reapplication for coverage. Annual non-compliance reports are to be submitted.

5. SCHEDULE FOR MEETING LIMITS

A schedule of compliance to be determined for each individual discharge may be allowed for instances where new limitations will become effective that the permittee is unable to meet upon coverage under this permit. Any schedules of compliance shall require compliance in the shortest reasonable time period and will be specified in the DMR sent to the permittee.

6. PROPOSED SPECIAL CONDITIONS WHICH WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE DISCHARGE

Prohibition on the use of certain maintenance chemicals.
Use of practical quantitation limits (PQLs) for determining permit compliance, where appropriate.

7. PERMIT DURATION

Five (5) years from the effective date of the permit.

8. PROCEDURES FOR THE FORMULATION OF FINAL DETERMINATIONS

a. Comment Period

The Department of Health and Environmental Control proposes to issue an NPDES general permit subject to the effluent limitations and special conditions outlined above. These determinations are tentative.

Interested persons are invited to submit written comments on the permit application or on DHEC's proposed determinations to the following address:

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Water/NPDES Administration
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

All comments received from January 20, 2006 to February 23, 2006 will be considered in the formulation of final determinations with regard to this decision.

b. Public Hearing

The Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) may hold a public hearing if there is a significant degree of public interest in a proposed permit or group of permits. Public notice of such a hearing will be circulated in newspapers across the State and to those on the DHEC mailing list at least thirty days prior to the hearing.

Following the public hearing, DHEC may make such modifications in the terms and conditions of the proposed permit as may be appropriate and shall issue or deny the permit. Notice of issuance or denial will be circulated to those who participated in the hearing and to appropriate persons on the DHEC mailing list.

If the permit is issued, it will become effective the first of the month at least 15 days following date of issuance, and will be the final action of DHEC unless an adjudicatory hearing is granted.

c. Adjudicatory Hearings

Any person may submit a request for an administrative adjudicatory hearing to consider the final permit and its conditions. Such appeal must be made pursuant to the amended Rules of Procedure for the Administrative Law Court that became effective on May 1, 2005. Pursuant to Rule 11 of the amended ALC Rules of Procedure, such appeal must be made by filing a request for a contested case hearing with the Clerk of the ALC within thirty (30) days after notice of this decision at the following address:

Clerk's Office
South Carolina Administrative Law Court
Edgar A. Brown Building
1205 Pendleton St., Suite 224
Columbia, SC 29201

Pursuant to Rule 11(D), the following elements must, at a minimum, be included within the request:

1. The name of the party requesting the hearing and the issue(s) for which the hearing is requested;
2. The caption or other information sufficient to identify the decision, order, letter, determination, action, or inaction which is subject to the hearing;
3. A copy of the written agency decision, order, letter or determination, if any, which gave rise to the request;
4. The relief requested.

Furthermore, pursuant to ALC Rule 71, the Administrative Law Court requires that a party requesting a contested case hearing must submit a filing fee in the amount of $250.00 with the Administrative Law Court. A copy of a request for the contested case hearing must also be served on each party, including but not limited to, DHEC. Copies of a request for a contested case hearing should be mailed to the Clerk of the Board, DHEC, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, SC 29201, (803) 898-3300.

A petition for review of a decision to issue a new permit stays all actions for which the permit is a prerequisite. A petition for review of a decision to reissue a permit stays the entire permit; the conditions of the expiring/expired permit remain in effect until the appeal is resolved. Any party may petition the ALC to allow all uncontested provisions of the permit to be placed into effect. Information pertaining to adjudicatory matters may be obtained by contacting the Legal Office of the Department of Health and Environmental Control, 2600 Bull Street, Columbia, South Carolina or by calling 803-898-3350.